## Professional Cards



## CLASSIFIED ADS

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two bargains: One 10-ounce tent, size 14x16, nearly new; one heavy galvanized iron cistern, capacity, 1500 gallons. E. F. Parks.

FOR RENT OR SALE—New seven-room house; good well, cistern and barn. Phone 496.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm, 8 miles south of Bryan, and a 114-acre farm, part bottom and part upland, on Little Brazos; and 70 acres adjoining, all bottom land. All in high state of cultivation. For price and terms, see J. F. Zak at Edge Dry Goods Co. 6t

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, two blocks from I. & G. N. depot. Will sell cheap, must be moved from lot. See T. B. Hubbard, or phone 620.

FOR SALE—New four room cottage with hall and two galleries, and 100 by 150 foot lot. Located in eastern part of town, one block from car line. Price $1,250. J. W. Batts.

FOR SALE—Brazos bottom farm at $20.00 per acre. J. W. Batts.

### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Close in. City water. Mrs. O. J. Moseley.

FOR RENT—Five room house one block from graded school. Apply to Joe Greeland.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on car line, close in. Phone 413.

### LOST.

LOST—A gray mare, 13½ hands high, brand on left hind leg, 8 years old last Wednesday night. Was in Col. Milner's lot at 12 o'clock. Finder please return to Col. Milner's residence at College Station, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—On the public highway, somewhere between Bryan and Navasota, a big leather suit case, accordion style, Friday, August 1. Laundry marked "Huff." Notify S. B. Huff, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas, if you find this grip and receive handsome reward.

### Uncrowned Queens.

There have been seven uncrowned queens of England. The first was Margaret of France, the second wife of Edward I. Money was scarce in the government coffers at the time, and Edward could not afford the expense of a coronation. The four later wives of Henry VIII., Anne Boleyn's successors—Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr—were never publicly crowned as queen consorts. Perhaps it was because Henry thought it would cause ridicule to have coronations occur as frequently as his marriages. Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., being a strict Catholic, refused to take part in a state function which would compel her to partake of the Sacrament, according to the rites of the Church of England. Sophia Dorothea, the wife of George I. and mother of George II., was never recognized as queen of England and therefore cannot be classed as one of Britain's uncrowned queens. Caroline of Brunswick, the wife of George IV., was not permitted to be present in Westminster hall at his coronation.—London Mail.



### First Use of the Dollar Mark.

The earliest known occurrence of the $ in print is in an American arithmetic, Chauncey Lee's "American Accomptant," published in 1797 at Lansingburg. This fact was pointed out in 1899. A recent writer again calls attention to this arithmetic and then, with sweet simplicity of mind, conveys the idea that this publication constitutes the true origin of the dollar mark. By this mental short cut he saved himself the drudgery of a research which, in our case, has extended over several years. After 1800 the symbol began to be used freely, both in print and in writing. On Sept. 29, 1802, William A. Washington wrote a letter on the disposal of part of the bottom land above the Potomac, belonging to the estate of George Washington. In this letter there is mention of "$20," "$30" and "$40" per acre. In this article it has been established that the $ is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation ps for "pesos," that the change from the florescent ps to $ was made about 1775 by English-Americans who came in business relations with Spanish-Americans and that the earliest printed $ dates back to the year 1797.—Professor Florian Cajori in Popular Science Monthly.

### Finishing Her Statue.

A Frenchwoman, who is wealthy and noted as a generous entertainer of artistic folk, has herself some ambition to shine as an amateur sculptor. A Paris paper has told how this clever woman managed to have a piece of work accepted by an art jury. One day she invited a master sculptor to dinner. After the dessert she said carelessly: "Come and see my little figure. It does not come quite up to my idea."

They passed into the atelier, where the sculptor gave a few reparatory touches to the figure.

Some days later she invited another sculptor to dinner. Again the atelier was visited. "Not bad; not at all bad," said this artist, and generously gave the figure a few useful touches. After several seances of this kind the good lady was not ashamed proudly to acknowledge the completed work as her own.—Indianapolis News.

### Way Above Her.

It was during the rush hour last Saturday night. A man and a girl got on a Euclid avenue car at the public square and succeeded in getting a whole seat. Then the car filled up, and the standee opposite that seat couldn't help hearing a part of the conversation, which was low, but impassioned. The young man appeared to be pleading for something; the girl was evidently demurring.

"Please!" he whispered, but she shook her head. At Fortieth street he was still begging, and then she grew firm—nay, haughty.

"No," she said. "I cannot. I might, Harold, but your station is too far above my own!"

We took that for false humility, but the event proved that she spoke the truth, for she got off at Fifty-fifth street, while he went on to One Hundred and Fifth.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### The Beautiful Lyre Bird.

The largest and handsomest of all the song birds is the lyre bird. Its home is in Australia, where its song is heard morning and evening. It is heard oftener in winter than in summer. The chief beauty of the lyre bird is in the plumage of its tail, which is elegant and in the form of an ancient lyre. While singing the lyre bird spreads its tail over its head like a peacock and droops its wings to the ground. This bird is not only a fine songster, but can imitate the songs of all birds. One living near a wood sawyer's hut even imitated the sound of the filing of saws. The crowing of cocks, the cackling of hens, the barking of dogs and the mewing of cats are within its range. Its own song is also different from that of other birds, being a louder and fuller tone.

### The World's Gypsies.

The gypsies have passed under a variety of names, arising either from their supposed original country or the callings and characteristics of the race. The old English Egyptian, the Spanish Gitana and the Magyar Pharas nepek (Pharaoh's people) all point to an Egyptian origin. The Scandinavian Tatare identifies them with the Mongolian hordes which terrorized early Europe, while the French Bohemian suggests yet another country as their cradle.

As to the names bestowed by their supposed character, the Arab boldly calls them harami (a villain), the Dutchman heydens, or heathens, and the Persian takes his name from their complexion and dubs them karachi, or swarthy. A charter of William the Lion, as early as the twelfth century, mentions their Scotch name of tinklers, which is commonly supposed to be a corruption of tinker, although possibly the substitution of "t" for "z" has produced this form of the Italian zingaro, one of the most widespread of gypsy appellations.—London Spectator.

### The Moth and the Candle.

It is not because the moth is light-hearted, heedless and utterly frivolous, as we have always been told, that it plunges headlong into the flame, but because of the way that its body is constructed, says Kaempffert, the well known student of physical science. There are two symmetrical points, exactly alike chemically, on the moth's body—namely, its eyes. If the rays of light modify the chemical conditions of one side more than the other then the moth's power of movement is affected. There is a stronger muscular tension on one side than on the other, and the moth is forced to move toward the source of light. If, however, one of the eyes is removed the chemical symmetery is destroyed and instead of plunging into the flame it moves about in a circle. There are other animals and insects besides the moth which are hopelessly in the grip of light. If a snail is placed between a white wall and a black wall the unequal lighting forces it to crawl in a circle.—Chicago Tribune.

### The Symbolic Key.

Art, music and poetry have in all ages been considered the polite arts, but what is art without the proper portrayal of the dress of the age that it seeks to represent? What is music that does not bring inspiration from the masters of the past who were clothed in the power to give us glimpses of men and ideals of whom the only lasting impression can be gained by the form our imaginations give to them? And our imaginations clothe them in robes in which their creators sent them out on their errands of giving the world higher ideals. Then what is poetry but thought clothed in words? No matter from what side viewed, the figure of speech of clothing is the symbolic key that gives entrance to these higher realms, and therefore why should not clothes themselves touch the hem of the garments of the arts, with which they are so closely in touch?—American Tailor and Cutter.

### The Epitaph of Mary Lyon.

In the grounds of Mount Holyoke seminary, overlooking the beautiful valley through which the Connecticut flows seaward, is a monument to Mary Lyon, the Massachusetts teacher who founded the college. On it is inscribed a sentence of her own, "There is nothing in the universe that I am afraid of but that I shall not know and do all my duty."

### Wonders of Henry VIII.

"Henry VIII. was king of England and the greatest widower that ever was," states a boy's essay quoted in the London Lancet. "He was born at a place called Annie Domino, and he had 350 wives. The first was beheaded and then executed, the second was revoked, and the third died, and then he married Ann Bulletin."